

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Work Plan describes the methods to be used during the remedial investigation (RI) at Operable Unit 6, Hill Air Force Base, Utah (Hill AFB) to further characterize the site's environs. Hill AFB was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in July of 1987, and Operable Unit 6 (OU 6) is one of seven operable units being investigated for contamination associated with the disposal of hazardous waste. There are several buildings within OU 6 that have a varied history of testing and maintenance operations which involved the use of a variety of solvents and fuels. Records documenting the disposal of hazardous wastes generated from the testing and maintenance activities are incomplete or in many cases do not exist.

The OU 6 site is situated on the relict Weber Delta, which is approximately 100 feet higher than the off-base area to the east. The Craigdale subdivision of the City of Riverdale lies just east of the Hill AFB boundary, on a sloped terrace above the current floodplain of the Weber River.

The uppermost groundwater at OU 6 is generally first encountered at about 70 to 100 feet below land surface, and has been found to flow principally in a northeasterly direction through the site and toward the Craigdale subdivision area. The underlying regional aquifers, which are currently used as drinking water sources, are believed to be separated from the shallow aquifer at OU 6 by at least 100 feet of predominantly fine-grained geologic materials.

Site investigative activities began at OU 6 following the 1988 Hill AFB-performed water sampling of four off-base field drains and a basement sump at a private residence. Trichloroethylene (TCE), the principal contaminant identified in the water samples, was detected at concentrations up to 52 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The drains (pipes) are located within the Craigdale subdivision and are fed by springs or french drains at the base of

the steep slope separating Hill AFB and the subdivision. Shallow groundwater was the source of the water sampled from the basement sump.

A soil gas survey has been performed within the on-base portion of the site to screen for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the unsaturated zone and to assist in the placement of permanent test wells. The results indicated relatively elevated concentrations of chlorinated solvents at several locations within OU 6, with these locations primarily being in the MAMS 2000 and Building 1915 areas; thus these locations were chosen for permanent test well installations.

Subsequent drilling, test well installation, and groundwater sampling and analyses performed at the site has resulted in the determination of chlorinated solvents in the uppermost aquifer, primarily TCE, with detected concentrations in test wells up to 29 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The 10 test wells at the site have not contained any dense or light non-aqueous phase layers (DNAPLs and LNAPLs, respectively). TCE has not been used on the base for approximately 15 years, but is very persistent in the environment. Limited soil sampling for chemical analyses has been performed and the results have been inconclusive; however, since chlorinated solvent concentrations in the groundwater do not suggest the presence of DNAPL, the source of the solvents in the groundwater is believed to be residual contaminants in the site soils.

Based on the findings of these previous investigative activities, a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) is being planned for the OU 6 site. This Work Plan, along with the Sampling and Analysis Plan and Health and Safety Plan (provided under separate cover), will be used to guide the work conducted during the RI/FS. The data collected during this program will allow for the performance of a baseline risk assessment and informed decision making in the feasibility study process.